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ROMMEL'S DIVISIONS FORCE ENEMY BACK IN ST. MARTIN AREA

Several Canadian Battalions Cut Off and Captured By German Troops

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The large-scale attack by the British 2nd army, begun on Tuesday morning in the very narrow front south and southeast of Caen was further intensified during the course of the day.

German counteraction which had been carefully prepared was launched immediately and achieved full defensive success. The British succeeded in making a dent only at one place in the German lines in the area between St. Andre and Bourguebus in spite of reckless employment of material and men. Their maximum gain was 800 meters and St. Andre remained firmly in German hands.

Immediately south of Mey Sur Orne and northeast of Height 88 about one kilometer north of Fontenay, the slowly advancing British forces encountered fierce German counter-thrusts and, during the fighting which is still in progress, suffered severe losses in men and material.

Marshal Erwin Rommel brought up crack SS divisions at Mey and Tilly La Campagne and drove back the British and Canadians who were extensively employed to their original lines north of St. Martin and Bourguebus. Several Canadian battalions were cut off and captured.

This constantly fluctuating fighting continued today and it appears that General Bernard Montgomery is intent upon expanding his attack south of Caen and also to the Troarn area. The British have been observed continually landing fresh troops and material in Seine Bay under cover of smoke screens. It is therefore assumed that the present offensive is but a prelude to a large-scale attempt to break through to the east of Orne from the south and west of Caen.

Attempts by General Dempsey in the western sector of the invasion front were just as fruitless. After the collapse of his attacks against German positions between Les Chaps de Losque and Ramanant, he ordered a temporary withdrawal and early yesterday morning mobilized at least 1,000 bombers which carpet-bombed continuously supported by intense artillery fire.

Thereupon even before the smoke had lifted from the battlefield, American tank formations rushed against the German lines closely followed by several infantry divisions.

During the course of the fierce fighting which developed on the narrow front between Les Chaps de Losque and Ramanant, the Americans made dents between Vire and Taute which, however, were partly ironed out by counter-attacks while at other points embittered fighting is still going on. Losses were heavy on both sides.

The fighting continued today and extended westward but no details are yet available.

German counter-attacks against the enemy penetration south of Caen resulted in a full German success. On the right wing the Germans regained their positions at Ferme north of Verrieres. The bulk of the British assault formations is deployed for an attack east and southeast of Caen. It is likely that the offensive will extend to this area in the next few days.

LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS REACH RECORD IN MAY

$1,159,000,000 Sent to Britain, Soviets, Others in Pre-Invasion Month

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—Lend-lease shipments of munitions and other war supplies from the United States to its allies reached the record value of $1,159,000,000 in the pre-invasion month of May, Leo Crowley, United States Foreign Economic Administrator, stated today, according to a Washington dispatch.

This figure included $559,000,000 worth of lend-lease war supplies shipped to Britain, $361,000,000 worth to the Soviet Union and $110,000,000 to the Mediterranean theater.

He said that planes, guns, tanks and other military equipment constituted almost 60 per cent of the total lend-lease shipments in May.

Turkish Authorities Silent on Question Of Pact With Soviets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 27.—The question of the Turko-Soviet alliance which has been debated recently in almost every editorial here faded away leaving no trace of the official echo, reports the News Chronicle correspondent from Istanbul. One leading article stated, "An alliance cannot be concluded upon the desire of only one of the contracting parties." Today, although Ankara is ripe for any Soviet initiative, no Soviet move can be detected nor can any British intention of acting as mediator be perceived. The alliance idea was first brought up by Tevfik Rustu Arasmer, former Turkish Foreign Minister, who, purely on his own initiative, urged in one of the leading papers the immediate conclusion of an alliance with the Soviet Union. In part, he stated, "Unless collaboration between the Soviets and ourselves is realized it would be unwise for Turkey to let herself be dragged into war or any other enterprise of a doubtful character."

BRITAIN PERPLEXED OVER POLISH ISSUE

London Has Not Ceased to Recognize Refugee Regime, Eden Informs Commons

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, July 26.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the British Government has not ceased to recognize the refugee Polish Government in London now that a Polish Committee of National Liberation has been formed on Polish soil and that it will endeavor to solve the present Soviet-Poland situation, according to a London dispatch.

He said that the British Government was keenly interested in the newly-formed Polish Committee of National Liberation under Moscow's tutelage and that Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the exile Polish Government will pay a visit to Marshal Josef Stalin to discuss the situation.

Meanwhile London observers are expecting the United States and Great Britain to give political support to the Polish exile Government and at the same time stand ready to give military aid to the Soviet-Polish Liberation Committee.

V-1 MAKING LONDONERS INCREASINGLY NERVOUS

House of Commons Forced to Hold Secret Meeting to Discuss Probiem

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—The relentless German attack with the flying bomb is further aggravating the nervous condition of Londoners and the House of Commons today held a secret emergency meeting to discuss the V-I problem, says a London dispatch reaching here.

According to the same dispatch, Captain A. S. Cunningham Reid, who embarrassed the Government with searching queries last week, urged the Government to take proper measures speedily to counteract the V-1, pointing out that plundering was rampant in the houses destroyed by the flying bombs. On the occasion of his speech delivered on July 6, Prime Minister Winston Churchill flatly rejected all the proposals for holding a secret session on the problem but the subsequent situation forced by the flying bomb has eventually made the House of Commons to convene a secret meeting.

The devastation caused by the flying bomb is daily increasing and on July 26 a huge flying bomb weighing about 2,000 pounds dropped on the London Hospital. Though the authorities announced that only two men were killed, far heavier casualties are presumed to have occurred as 250 patients were apparently trapped by flames. The Germans, the dispatch further states, has recently been using flying incendiary bombs, thereby causing incalculable damage to London by fire.

THREAT TO ISOLATE ARGENTINA IS MADE BY U.S. GOVERNMENT

Strong Counter-Measure by Farrell Regime Advocated by Argentine People

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 26.—The recall of Adrian Escobar, Argentine Ambassador to Washington, today brought forth from the United States State Department a lengthy statement which, while completely disregarding its own high-handed methods of pressure, viciously charged the Farrell Government for its Axis leanings and openly advocated a "diplomatic quarantine" of that Government, according to a Washington dispatch.

The State Department statement declared that strong pro-Axis elements are controlling Argentine policies and as long as the Argentine Government does not take measures to root out these elements future recognition of the Farrell Government from the other American countries and anti-Axis powers will not be forthcoming.

It charged the Argentine Government of not only "vigorously violating its pledge to cooperate in supporting the war against the Axis" and of "deserting the Allied cause," but that it had given "firmative assistance to the declared enemies of the United Nations."

The New York Herald Tribune supported the State Department's statement with its editorial which stated that "the United Nations are fighting a war for survival against the most powerful enemy yet raised against Western civilization. It is entirely fitting, therefore, that the State Department do away with such a regime especially in this hemisphere which not only refuses to cooperate in the common struggle for victory, but displays hostility to the cause."

Other reports indicate that the United States is intensifying its efforts to line-up on its side other anti-Axis countries to bring further pressure to bear upon the Argentine Government, but on the other hand, Argentina is showing an amazingly strong stand against the United States Government's threats and at present no conclusions can be assumed as to the outcome of this ever-intensifying situaton.

A Buenos Aires dispatch, in the meantime, stated that the news of the recall of the Argentine Ambassador was accepted remarkably calmly by the people of Argentina who rather appear to welcome a strong counter-measure by their Government in view of the United States pressure.

An influential Buenos Aires paper strongly supported the governmental measures declaring that in spite of the amicable attitude of the Argentine Government toward the United States, the latter persistently maintained its unjustified stand. The recall of Escobar was not only fully justified, but inevitable, the paper stressed, adding that the Argentine foreign policy was clearly defined, yet the United States resorted to insidious plottings and brought about the present unfortunate situation. The paper added that undoubtedly future historians will expose the true character of such plottings and until then the Argentine people place full confidence and trust in their Government.

Meanwhile, it is learned from Panama, that Foreign Minister Octavio Fabrega of Panama will continue to maintain the country's legation at Buenos Aires and that its present attitude toward Argentina will continue until it is proven that it is effectively cooperating with enemy activities carried out in that country against continental security.

A dispatch from Santiago said that the Argentine ambassador to Chile conferred yesterday with Chile's Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez. It also stated that the news of Escobar's recall was a surprise to diplomatic circles which were hopeful for some improvement in the situation.

Meanwhile, Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said that the Mexico's ambassador to Argentina who was recalled to make a report to President Manuel Camacho will remain in Mexico city for the present.

Chile Denies Soviet Report

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—The Chilean Foreign Minister today vigorously denied the report circulated by Moscow that diplomatic relations between Chile and the Soviet Union are to be reopened shortly, a Santiago dispatch said.

Providence and German Loyalty Saved Fuehrer, States Goebbels

Traitors Caught Before Any Damage Was Done, Says Reichminister of Propaganda in Broadcast Of Incident Over German Radio

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichminister of Propaganda, giving the first comprehensive review of the attempt on the life of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in a broadcast speech over the German radio on Wednesday, declared that the inherent loyalty to the Fuehrer present in every true German coupled with Divine Providence had made the miraculous escape of the German leader possible. Dr. Goebbels' speech follows:

"I owe the German people an account of what happened on July 20 and the consequences resulting therefrom. It is now possible to reveal the background of these shameful events. We have no need to keep things secret or to make them look brighter. The events speak for themselves and therefore I confine myself to giving an account of more facts. When last Thursday noon I was informed over the telephone of the heinous crime committed against the Fuehrer and his closest military collaborators, I had the same feeling which very likely all Germans had when they learned of the terrible news a few hours later. I felt the ground shake beneath my feet. I realized as did the whole German people what unimaginable misery would have been brought on the German nation if the attempt had succeeded. Never before has Divine Providence shown us more clearly that it protects the Fuehrer and his mission. I knew, of course that the carpenters working in the Fuehrer's Headquarters, could not possibly have been guilty of such a crime. What interest could the German worker or any other decent German have in removing the Fuehrer?

"At about 4 p.m. Thursday a small clique of traitors behind the Fuehrer's would-be murderer started spinning their threads. Count Stauffenberg in the meantime had arrived in Berlin by courier plane bringing with him the lying report that the Fuehrer had been killed and that thus the way was free for the ambitious criminals who thought to be able to make the best of the consternation caused by the event.

"Pretending to protect the political leaders of the Reich, the plotters who, for a very short time, were in possession of the technical apparatus in the Bendlerstrasse (the seat of the High Command of the German armed forces) gave orders to the battalion on duty guarding Berlin to cordon off the government quarters around the Wilhelmstrasse. With this order their activity ended. They had forgotten that the battalion guarding Berlin the same as all the other units of the German armed forces consist of fanatic National Socialists.

"Major Remer, the commander of the Battalion, who acted with speed and decision in stamping out the revolt, came to me for information. Over the telephone on my desk Major Remer was immediately connected with the Fuehrer's Headquarters and spoke with the Fuehrer himself. The young officer, decorated with the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross for distinguished service on the Eastern front, received from the Fuehrer an order which called for a cool head and the quickest action. The Fuehrer's orders were: 'Stamp out the clique of traitors.' A few minutes later the battalion was withdrawn from its posts in the Government quarters and lined up in my garden. Upon request by Major Remer I spoke to the men and witnessed an outburst of unprecedented fury and indignation.

"I shall never forget that hour. The officers and men loaded their pistols and rifles ready to punish the traitors. In the meantime, telephone calls came in from units of infantry, flak, Luftwaffe, Waffen-SS, and police in Berlin or vicinity begging to be allowed to settle accounts with the traitors. However, the battalion on guard in Berlin was given the chance of washing off the smirch brought by the traitors on the uniform of the German soldier, with the blood of the traitors themselves.

"The block of buildings in the Bendlerstrasse was occupied without the necessity of firing a single shot because inside the buildings the officers and men had already acted. They had disarmed the clique of traitors and confined them in a single room. The head of the traitor clique was a general who so far had excelled in sabotaging Germany's war efforts at every possible opportunity. A colonel-general, for years already on the retired list and getting nervous breakdowns on the slightest provocation, was supposed to take over the civil administration of the Reich. He wore civilian clothes. Another colonel-general who, some time ago, was demoted for a cowardly retreat on the Eastern Front and therefore deprived of his right to wear the uniform, was to have taken over the chief command of the German armed forces. Count Stauffenberg was to act as political adviser to the 'new German government.' There were, moreover, a few other officers of lower rank who were arrested without trying to offer the slightest resistance. A court-martial was immediately set up on the spot. Those who were obviously guilty were sentenced to death while the others were arrested. A firing squad of the battalion on guard duty shot the culprits. With this the whole action ended.

"For several months I had noticed that newspapers in enemy countries, at almost regular intervals, declared that they had something special up their sleeve. Time and again, London, Washington and Moscow stated that there was friction among the German generals. They mentioned names which actually appeared in the incident. This is additional proof that the traitors were in contact with the enemy and active on his behalf. It is, moreover, very significant that the explosive used in the attempt on the Fuehrer's life, was of British origin and that Count Stauffenberg was related with the British aristocracy and that the London press, when the news of the attempt became known, expressed the hope that the Reich would now collapse at last. Thus, this plot was hatched in the enemy camp although there were creatures in the German army ready to carry it out. They have made a bad blunder, however. After all a Badoglio game cannot be played with us.

"I have just returned from a several days' visit to the Fuehrer's Headquarters. What I have seen and heard proves that the Fuehrer's escape was the greatest miracle. Stauffenberg had taken the explosive in his brief case into the conference room and, in an unguarded moment placed it directly in front of the Fuehrer's feet. Colonel-General Korten who stood immediately behind the Fuehrer was so severely injured that he died last Saturday. Others present in the room were thrown by the force of the explosion clean through the windows with their uniforms torn from them. In the whole room there was only one place which remained comparatively unaffected by the explosion and that was the table with the ordnance maps behind which the Fuehrer was sitting. The table itself was thrown into the middle of the room but the Fuehrer was uninjured with the exception of slight bruises and burns and scratches on the forehead.

"This brings me to the conclusions to be drawn from the July 20 incident. We shall have to go through a hell of burdens and dangers before we will be able to fight our way to freedom. We must and shall win the war. Otherwise, all of us will be lost. In this struggle for our very existence we shall have to concentrate our efforts unconditionally and without restriction to the greatest extent imaginable. This is the wish of the entire German people. The Fuehrer has already told us that he has entrusted Reich Minister Heinrich Himmler with the chief command of the German armed forces behind the fighting fronts. It will be Himmler's first task, in addition to reorganizing the entire apparatus of the home armies, to send to the front strong and well trained reserves and to form numerous new divisions. Nobody doubts that Himmler will succeed also in this new task.

"Albert Speer, Reich Minister of Production and Armaments, has increased the output to a truly astonishing extent. The enemy air-raids have failed to impede our war effort to any serious extent. In fact, the production of arms and ammunition has risen enormously from month to month. This process of intensification is being continued and has not yet reached its climax by a long way. What we need is a large number of workers, especially German workers who will remain the backbone of the German war industry. Moreover, we shall have to replace those workers who are leaving their jobs for the fighting front. Total war is the need of the hour. We shall release for the armament plants as well as for the fighting lines so many people that we shall not find it so very difficult to master the situation. The Fuehrer yesterday has signed a decree making absolute total war a reality. I have been placed by the Fuehrer in charge of the task of mobilizing the total war effort. I am quite aware of the difficulties ahead of me in this new task but I shall never stop fighting for it. I know that I can count on the wholehearted cooperation of the entire German people."

JAPANESE FIGHTERS BLAST 7 FOE PLANES OVER YOCHOW SKIES

Five Downed and Two Damaged—Rest Repulsed After Fierce Air Battle

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 26.—Seven enemy planes were either shot down or damaged by the Japanese Air Force over Yochow yesterday afternoon.

At about 5:48 p.m. yesterday, Japanese Hayabusa fighters on scouting duty discovered a large formation of enemy fighters and bombers comprised of approximately 20 P-40's and 19 Consolidated B-24's attempting to penetrate Yochow at an altitude of about 3,000 meters. The "Hayabusa" fighters immediately attacked them.

The enemy planes, apparently in bewilderment, attempted to flee after blindly bombing the outskirts of Yochow. However, the Japanese fighter continued their relentless pursuit and in a subsequent air duel lasting about 20 minutes shot down five P-40's and damaged one each of the P-40 and B-24 and repulsing the rest of them. In this battle, the Japanese lost one plane which self-blasted.

Using Scorched-Earth Policy

By J. TAKAYANAGI

Of the Military Press Corps

CHANGSHA, July 25.—The scorched-earth policy is being used by the American air force in China. Close on the heels of the blind bombings made on July 16 and 20, a formation of B-24's on the night of July 22 attacked Changsha and turned the city into a mass of flames. In this particular raid, the enemy exclusively, dropped a large number of incendiary bombs, apparently with the intention of reducing the city to ashes.

Several minutes after the appearance of the American planes, the city of Changsha, spreading some five miles from north to south, burnt up like a narrow and long wall of fire. The flames spread rapidly and Chinese houses built of brick and earth were destroyed one after another. The incendiary bombs were almost all of the small 15 kilogram type. The enemy apparently had planned a mass raid with small incendiary bombs as a surprisingly large number were found. It is stated that as many as 250 incendiary bombs were dropped on an alley of only one and a half meters wide over which the formation had passed.

GERMANS DESTROY 82 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

31 Downed in Vienna; 51 Over Germany

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The Americans lost 31 planes including 26 four-engined bombers when they attacked Vienna this morning, it was announced by competent military quarters today.

Air duels with the American bomber formations strongly escorted by fighters took place over the Alps and its forefield and supporting the German fighters were also Hungarian planes which helped to ward off the enemy bombers.

In addition, 51 enemy machines were shot down during their attacks against western, southwestern and southeastern Germany yesterday and last night.

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—The total loss of 26 planes during the raids yesterday on Austria, northern Italy and Jugoslavia was admitted today by the headquarters of the American air force in the Mediterranean area, according to a Rome dispatch.

German Planes Drop Special Type Bombs On Invasion Warships

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—A huge number of "special big caliber bombs" were dropped last night by Luftwaffe formations on enemy warships and transports in Seine Bay causing terrific explosions and fires aboard several vessels. The term "special big caliber bombs" was used by German quarters for the first time.

U.S. STRIKES SOAR DURING HALF YEAR

Walk-Outs From January to June 1944 Exceed That of Same Period in 1943

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—Strikes in the United States were above the 1943 level throughout the first six months of this year, but the cost due to man-day's idleness is far below the 1943 figure because none of the strikes approached the magnitude of last year's coal mine shutdowns, preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed, according to a Washington dispatch.

Basic figures for the first half of this year showed a total of 2,565 strikes or an increase of 37 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The strikes, however, cost 4,170,000 man-days compared with 7,576,826 for the first six months of 1943.

The Bureau estimated that the 500 total strikes in June showed a decline of 18 per cent compared with May of 610 strikes.

June strikes cost 680 man-days or .09 per cent of the available working time, while May walk-outs accounted for 1,400,000 man-days or .19 per cent of the nation's total working time. There was a sharp drop in the number of strikes after the invasion on Western Europe.

As of Tuesday or July 25, over 12,500 workers were on strike in four States tying up milk deliveries, hotel service, and curtailing airplane production as well as general war output.

REICH NOT COLLAPSING, STIMSON WARNS YANKS

Cautions U.S. Public Against Optimism in Radio Speech After Tour of War Fronts

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—Reporting in a radio address last night on his recent three-week trip to Italy and Normandy, Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, warned that the American public appear relaxed and expect victory at any moment, but such a viewpoint is not shared by "our men who are locked in combat with the resourceful and stubborn German troops," and stressed that a German collapse is hardly apparent, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stimson declared that "only when Germany and Japan see that they are about to be completely overpowered, when that fact is physically and unmistakenly carried to their frontsteps, then and then only will they collapse."

He warned his audience that "to finish this war with finality and speed, we and our allies must gear every resource we have in men and equipment and unremittingly assault on land, sea and in the air."

U.S. SEEKS BIGGER MARKET

Sending Mission to North Africa Under William Culbertson

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—The United States Department decided today upon the dispatch of an economic mission to North Africa, according to a Washington report. The object of the mission is to promote a future development of the market in North Africa for American goods.

William S. Culbertson, a noted authority on economy and finance, who at one time was American Ambassador to Chile, has been named to head the mission. It is expected to comprise officials of the State Department and the Office of Economic Warfare and representatives of business circles. From North Africa the mission may go on to other region if the necesity arises.

OUR UNITS REPULSE ENEMY AIR ATTACKS IN CENTRAL PACIFIC

13 Panes Downed at Truk, Rota, and Palau; Foe Raiders Hit Namlea on Buru

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 27.—Japanese Units downed four enemy planes on Monday when about 30 B-24 bombers attacked the Truk Islands. All the other invaders were repulsed.

A formation of 19 anti-Axis aircraft made an abortive raid on Rota Island in the Mariana Group on Tuesday afternoon. Counter-attacking them, the Japanese Forces stationed there shot down two raiders and put the rest to rout.

Late in the night of the same day enemy warships approached near the Island and carried out a bombardment.

Regarding the attack made Tuesday afternoon on Palau it was later ascertained that the Japanese Units there had downed or damaged seven enemy planes when a total of about 100 carrier-borne planes, which are believed to have belonged to an enemy task force, carried out a raid. All the rest of the raiders were repulsed.

Foe Attack Namlea

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 27.—Although the number is unknown, large-sized enemy planes attacked Namlea on Buru Island on Tuesday.

On the afternoon of the same day, 10-odd small-sized anti-Axis aircraft attempted to attack Menoekwari on New Guinea Island, while a group of enemy torpedo boats has been active in the sea area near the same place.

Rabaul Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, July 27.—An aggregate total of 90 small and medium-sized enemy planes attacked our position here on Tuesday. Japanese Forces on the spot carried out a counter-attack and repulsed all the enemy planes.

Hill Commands Operation

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—The landing operations of the United States forces on Tinian Island was commanded by Rear-Admiral Henry Hill, Commander of the Second Land and Sea Operational Unit of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, says a report from Pearl Harbor which quotes the announcement made at 8 p.m. on July 23 by the headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

It was also revealed that the American Expeditionary Forces which participated in the operation were commanded by Rear-Admiral Harry Schmidt, Commander of the Fifth Land and Sea Operational Unit.

The Second and Fourth Marine Divisions, which participated in the Saipan action in cooperation with the 17th Army Division, are taking part in the Tinian operation, it was added.

Made From Saipan

Domei

LISBON, July 24.—A dispatch from Pearl Harbor reveals that the U.S. Pacific Fleet headquarters at 8 p.m. on July 23 (1 p.m. July 24, Japan time) announced as follows: "The American forces in the Mariana area on July 23 landed on Tinian Island of the Mariana Group. Landings are still being continued in defiance of Japanese resistance from the land."

Meanwhile, a United Press correspondent in Pearl Harbor reports: "The communique on the American forces' landing on Tinian does not give us the details of the operations. However, the communique admits that the landing was carried out from Saipan."

Wilkes Given Naval Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 26.—The supreme anti-Axis headquarters announced today that Rear-Admiral John Wilkes of the United States navy has been appointed to command the American ports and bases in France, according to a London dispatch.

Ex-Iran Shah Dies

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—Mirza Riza Pahlavi, former Shah of Iran, whom the British and Soviets forced to abdicate and who on December 20, 1941 was arrested and brought to Johannesburg, died yesterday after a severe illness, according to a Johannesburg dispatch.

OIL CONTROL BY U.S. FEARED BY BRITISH

Agreement to Status Quo at Coming Parley Will Kill British Enterprise, Paper Says

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 26.—Commenting on the coming resumption of the Anglo-American oil talks, the Manchester Guardian, writing under the heading "Secrets of Oil" recently, expressed apprehensions that, at the negotiations "our delegates might accept an agreement based roughly on status quo which would strangle British enterprise in future," according to a London dispatch.

The Manchester Guardian wrote as follows:

"A strong mission is being sent to Washington to resume Anglo-American oil negotiations. As the greatest producer and the greatest consumer of oil in the world the United States has had long experience of formulating a national oil policy. It seems reasonable to suppose that the main object of that policy will now be to consolidate the world oil situation, which might otherwise pass out of American control, as other countries have vast resources of untapped oil resources that could be developed to produce finished oil products much more cheaply.

"In contrast, the British interest is to keep the field open for a great new venture that might arise out of our own position in the world. The danger of the coming negotiations is that our delegates might accept an agreement based roughly on status quo which would strangle British enterprise in the future."

"If it is true that the proposed regulation is to apply only to the world outside the United States, a threat of restriction under American control may be imminent. We are not of course allowed to know what the British Government has in mind.

"In the United States, the results of export talks have been disclosed in a secret session to the Senate Oil Policy Committee, which has also been assured that Congress would be fully consulted before the administration enters into any oil agreement with other countries. In this country there has been silence and secrecy leading to ignorance and confusion. It is time we were told the reason why."

ANTI-AXIS STOPPED AT FLORENCE AREA

Reich Guns on Heights Blast All British Outflanking Drives Aided by R.A.F.

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The expected large-scale anti-Axis attack south of Florence was started yesterday and intensified particularly on the two roads connecting Poggibonsi and Montevarchi respectively with Florence. However, German rear guards checked all enemy thrusts and after inflicting heavy casualties detached themselves to the north.

The British 5th army command thereupon employed strong air support to its large-scale offensive which, however, remained ineffective due to the mountainous terrain from whose dominating heights, German fire smashed all enemy outflanking attempts.

These abortive attempts cost the British exceptionally severe casualties, and 23 of their tanks were destroyed on the roads leading to Florence.

Early today the British again resumed their attacks on both sides of the two roads where fighting is still in full swing. Fighting is particularly violent in the St. Casciano sector which stands halfway between Poggibonsi and Florence.

On both sides of the Tiber, the Germans withdrew their rear guards to the more favorable hill positions south of Sans Epolero. Major British attacks against these new lines were smashed.

Also in the Adriatic coastal sector, the British launched their expected large-scale offensive this morning but no details are available yet concerning this fighting.

CONGRATULATES FUEHRER

Domei

BERLIN, July 25.—Solid loyalty was expressed by Field-Marshal Walter Von Model, Commander of two German army groups on the Eastern Front, in the name of his men in his congratulatory telegram to the Fuehrer on his escape from the abortive attempt on his life.

His message read: "We all thank God Almighty that He spared you and thereby Germany from unimaginable disaster. In this we see again the justice of our cause. Our best wishes to you and we are fully convinced in our final victory in utmost readiness for sacrifice as your old Eastern Front fighters."

Press Comments

July 27.

PLEDGE TO THE HEROES OF FIGHTING FRONTS

MAINICHI—Simultaneous with the Imperial Headquarters' announcement to the effect that the enemy has landed on Tinian Island, we have received the report of the enemy raid against Sabang, Sumatra Island. But these two reports do not surprise us at all. They only make us realize ever more keenly the tenseness of the fighting situation. It was on July 23, that the enemy, after having got Saipan into his hands, attempted to land on nearby Tinian Island. Engaging the enemy in fierce fighting, the officers and men of our Forces once repulsed his forces. At present the enemy is frantically engaged in an attempt to turn Saipan, Tinian, Omiyajima and the entire area in the heart of the Pacific into an important base in preparation for his next offensive.

The enemy is carrying out his invasion of Europe and his positive strategies in the Pacific at the same time. He is indeed coming out with an all-out offensive. We must be fully prepared against MacArthur's forces coming via the islands of the Southwestern Pacific and at the same time against the enemy aiming at a chance from the direction of the Northern areas, China and India, in all of which areas we are engaging the enemy in fierce battles. It is evident that the recent enemy raid on Sabang, too, was part of his preconceived total strategy. Previously the enemy had already air raided that area, but had been repulsed and scattered by our counter-fighting. However, this time he carried out concerted action from the air and sea and was able to come close to the harbor area. Thanks to the brave fighting of our units on the spot, once again the enemy's plans were frustrated with no small losses to the enemy. However, hereafter the movements of the enemy forces in the Indian Ocean area will require ever stricter attention.

It seems that the enemy is coming from all directions, but it is no more than we expected. We are now steadily creating, concentrating, and storing our fighting strength. There are no words to fully express our gratitude to our loyal, brave and dutiful officers and men who are keeping up the fighting as one defense wall for the protection of the Empire.

We do not deny the vastness of the enemy's material resources, but they are by no means unlimited. Let us pledge to the heroes on the fighting lines our determination to strike a devastating blow against the enemy by preparing a telling strength both in quantity and in quality. And let us devote all our strength for the fulfilment of this pledge.

SWEDISH PAPERS ACCUSED OF PRINTING FALSE NEWS

Press in Sweden May Be Influenced by Anglo-Americans, Wilhelmstrasse Says

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—All atrocity stories and falsified reports printed in the Swedish press have been date-lined from Switzerland, pointed out the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse when asked about the article in the Swedish paper Dagsposten of July 20th, which frankly accused the other Swedish papers of falsifying events in Germany.

It is interesting to note in this connection that only a few days ago, British and American correspondents in Switzerland protested against the too rigorous censorship of the country. Investigations revealed that the false reports published by the Swedish press did not come from Switzerland at all, so the question is justified whether such reports have not been fabricated in Stockholm, perhaps under the influence of the British and American press attaches.

The fact that the Soviets, by recognizing the Polish Committee in Moscow as the competent Polish administration, have established another "fait accompli," is interpreted by the spokesman as a confirmation of the fact that Primier Josef Stalin, as far as his foreign political conceptions are concerned, does by no means intend to consider the Anglo-American wishes. Great perplexity has thus been caused in Britain. The statement of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in this connection is taken in Berlin as the admission of complete incapability. Although the Polish emigrant government in London would continue to be recognized, Eden further stated that its problem of relationship toward Britain's two allies cannot be discussed under the present state of affairs, and thus drew a line of retreat.

Thus, the Polish emigrant government in London will certainly be sacrificed in accordance with the wishes of the Kremlin and in complete harmony with the traditional British attitude toward her smaller allies, the spokesman pointed out.

REICH LINES RESIST SOVIET OFFENSIVES

Foil All Attacks Near Lemberg; 53 Red Army Tanks Blasted at San Area

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—Although the situation in the southern sector of the Eastern Front has become rather serious with the Hungarian formations being pushed back from the Carpathian forefield by strong Soviet forces and Stanislav and Kolomea threatened, generally the Red Army during the past 24 hours made no essential gains.

In the sector immediately north of this area, German forces in the Lemberg area yesterday held off all Soviet attacks and inflicted unusually high losses upon the attackers.

Southeast, east and north of Lemberg, German barrier positions resisted the strong Soviet pressure while in the city itself, German defense lines were strengthened. Altogether 17 Soviet tanks were knocked out during the fighting there.

53 Tanks Smashed

The situation became particularly precarious in the San area when the Soviets succeeded in reaching the river between Przemysl and Radoymno, but was considerably relieved when strong German battleplane formations joined the defensive battle and carried out paralyzing attacks against Soviet motor columns and tank deployments. They destroyed 53 Soviet tanks, six guns and more than 200 motor lorries, according to reports thus far.

German low-level attacks against Soviet formations in the area of Vistula, southeast of Warsaw, also accounted for the destruction of nine tanks, seven guns and 83 fully-laden motor lorries.

In the area between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno, German grenadiers and armored fighting groups beat off strong Soviet attacks and pushed them back beyond their starting positions.

East and northeast of Grodno, too, attacks made by several Soviet rifle divisions supported by about 80 tanks collapsed in front of the German lines. German heavy flak detachment particularly distinguished itself in the fighting there by destroying 43 Soviet heavy tanks within a few hours.

Send More Troops

In alternating offensive and defensive operations on the northern wing of the Eastern Front, German troops scored great successes. The Soviets yesterday brought up several crack formations from the Karelian Front and threw them into the battle southwest of Pskov as well as in the Ostrov and Dvinsk areas aiming to force a break-through at all cost, but all attacks were smashed after grim fighting. Their enterprise cost the Soviets the loss of 47 tanks and heavy casualties.

On the Narva Front, shortening of the German lines was continued according to plan and Soviet attempts to drive wedges into the German movements were all foiled by the stubbornly resisting German rearguards.

Meanwhile, low-flying German Luftwaffe squadrons destroyed altogether 57 Soviet tanks yesterday during the course of air raids over various focal points of the Eastern Front.

In the Lukov area, German battleplanes destroyed 25 Soviet tanks and more than 100 vehicles while in the Lublin area 15 Soviet tanks which entered German lines were destroyed by German tank-busting planes.

In addition, German air formations systematically attacking Soviet mechanized artillery destroyed more than 12 heavy Soviet guns while escorting fighters shot down 12 Soviet machines during violent air combats.

Soviets Pierce Vistula

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The Red Army has penetrated Vistula at the point where it is joined by the Vieprz near the town of Deblin and approximately 56 kilometers southeast of Warsaw, according to the latest report received here.

AMGOT NOT FIT FOR TASK

Famine in Occupied Italy Due to Organ's Incapability

Domei

BERLIN, July 25.—Some interesting light was thrown on the conditions prevailing in the area in Italy occupied by the anti-Axis forces by the American periodical "Liberty," says the Wilhelmstrasse.

According to the article in "Liberty," the present bad food situation in Italy is due to the incapability of the AMGOT which is driving the country into catastrophe. The anti-Axis forces in Italy today are no longer in the position to carry on as they used to do. In this connection, Berlin political circles point to the complete failure experienced by the anti-Axis in reviving the old party system in Italy. According to the "Liberty," the Communists are daily gaining in influence.

Pacific Battle Scene

A general map of the Pacific is given above together with distances to the various islands where the enemy, with huge task forces and innumerable planes, is trying hard to penetrate Japan's southern defenses.

BRICKER CONDUCTS TALKS WITH DEWEY

G.O.P. Vice-Presidential Candidate to Elaborate on Plank At St. Louis Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 26.—Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice-presidential candidate, arrived in Albany today for consultations with Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, according to a New York dispatch received here.

The Associated Press said that it was the first meeting of the two candidates since the Republican National Convention in Chicago last month. Bricker told reporters that he hoped to conduct a vigorous campaign similar to that which he waged for the presidential nomination at the convention.

The Associated Press went on to say that the meeting will be mostly with Republican governors. Bricker declared that this meeting will cover a variety of subjects not included in the Republican platform and it will start in St. Louis on August 2.

Meanwhile, down in South Carolina, Senator Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith faced a sure defeat in the senatorial Democratic primaries held on July 25. The end of the Senate trail which he set out on nearly 36 years ago will probably end the colorful career of "Cotton Ed" Smith for Smith, a strong opponent of the New Deal was far behind in the primaries. The man he trailed in second place was Governor Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, who tried unsuccessfully to hold the post with the help of President Roosevelt six years ago.

The report said that if Smith is defeated in the primaries there will be no need for a run off. All but 200 precincts reported Johnston had a majority by a large margin.

In the Arkansas primary, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, and the only woman member of the Senate, lagged far behind in the race. She was in fourth place and if a run-off is necessary it appeared that she would not be one of the candidates judging from the returns. The Associated Press reported that the men leading are Thomas Fulbright and Governor Homer Adkins of Arkansas with Fulbright in first place.

KING AGAIN WARNS YANKEES

Says Japanese Will Continue Fight Untroubled by Cabinet Change

Domei

LISBON, July 25.—The future of the war against Japan does not allow for optimism despite the fact that there has been a change in the Japanese Cabinet, Admiral Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, warned the Americans today. King, who inspected Saipan together with Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, after returning to Washington, said that the reason was because the Japanese "will continue to wage war with all the power they possess." King declared that the Japanese would close in on the Americans with still more active tactics, whether on the defensive or offensive. Also attending the press conference were James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral William Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Third Pacific Fleet.

BIG CLASH LOOMS ON POLAND PLAINS

Objective of Soviet Forces Appears to Be an Offensive Against Warsaw

The Soviet-German War has now entered a vital phase. Soviet forces seem to be aiming to attack Warsaw and a great battle is likely to be fought on the plains of Poland with the Germans sending out their reserve forces, said Michio Kato, Berlin correspondent of the Mainichi, in his report made over the international telephone on July 25.

The correspondent declared that the attempt on the life of Chancellor Adolf Hitler was to the general public in Germany a bolt from the blue, but the speedy announcement of the incident and the effective measures adopted by the Government on the matter turned it into a minor incident and no effect is being felt either on the fighting front or on the home front.

Authorities of the Reich Government took the occasion to bolster the army setup and intensify wartime life on the home front so as to gear the nation's efforts for victory, he continued. As a result, it may be said that the Reich Government has turned a misfortune into a blessing, he added.

On the Normandy Front the Anglo-Americans are over-zealous to expand their bridgehead and have accordingly launched a new offensive. However, judging from the developments of the past one month and a half, it can be seen that the defensive activities of the German forces are of such a positive nature that it can be said that no urgent situation will develop in the Normandy fighting zone for the time being. Of course, new landing operations by the enemy may be expected, Mr. Kato continued, adding, but after all it is believed that the basic strategy of the Anglo-American forces is to concentrate their main forces on the Normandy bridgehead and attempt to open a way for an advance toward Paris.

He said that the Germans will continue their present strategy on the Italian Front which is only of a secondary nature when compared with the Eastern and Western fronts. Topographical difficulties confront the anti-Axis forces who find it no easy task to make an advance in Italy, he added.

SPEECH BY ROOSVEELT REGARDED SIGNIFICANT

Virtual Demand Made for Dictatorial Powers, Say Political Circles

Domei

BERLIN, July 25.—The part of President Franklin Roosevelt's speech, which was delivered on Thursday, referring to the possibility of a long war, is being regarded as significant by local political circles.

They say that Roosevelt's statement that the isolationists and those persons who believe in an "ostrich policy" in the United States should be eliminated also deserves special attention as this was equal to a demand for dictatorial powers.

The same quarters recall that Roosevelt four years ago in Boston made the solemn declaration that young Americans would not be sent abroad to fight and that the aim of the United States was merely to defend itself.

Foe Uses Para-Bombs

By K. SUGANO and Y. TSUBOUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 24.—Heavy casualities were caused among non-combatants when American planes appeared over Chingyuan in Kwangtung Province on July 21 and dropped parachute-bombs for the first time on the China front. At the same time, the enemy machines directed blind-bombing and strafing attacks against the same area.

TURKEY RESISTING ANTI-AXIS SCHEME

Attempt to Turn Anglo-Turk Alliance Into 4-Power Pact Is a Failure

An attempt is being made to turn the Anglo-Turkish Alliance into a four-Power pact, with the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Turkey as signatories, but so far the scheme has met with failure, Domei comments.

This is due to the fact that the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets are in conflict over the Turkish issue and also because Turkey realizes that if she were to become a party to such a pact it would mean her immediate entry into the war, the news agency continued. Continuing, it stressed that Germany considers that Turkey will not change her neutral attitude at least for the present.

Domei's comment follows:

Urged by Selfish Desires

Urged by selfish desires, the United States and Britain are scheming frantically to drag Turkey into the war. But the trend of events are not taking the course they desire, much to their chagrin.

On the part of the Soviet Union, it cannot look on with folded arms at the attempt of the Anglo-Americans to bring Turkey under their influence, because it is taken for granted by the Soviets that the Balkan Peninsula and the Black Sea area are within their sphere of influence.

Of late the Soviet Union has made it appear that it regards the vast stretch of land from West Asia down to the coast of the Mediterranean as constituting a Soviet sphere of influence. This is the very reason why the Soviet Union is deeply interested in Turkey at the present stage of the world situation. To the Soviets, the attitude of Turkey is important as that country is the link between the Balkan Peninsula and West Asia and, at the same time, she controls the strait connecting the Black Sea with the Mediterranean.

Under these circumstances, the Soviets cannot but be profoundly concerned over Turkey's attitude toward the war at the present moment.

Cannot Act in Unison

In this connection, a point worthy of note is the fact that the Soviet Union is not in a position to act in unison with the United States and Britain on the issue inasmuch as there exist certain conditions which prevent such collaborative action on the part of the three Powers.

Therefore, it is obvious that there is nothing strange about the failure so far of those persons who are planning to make the Anglo-Turkish Alliance into a four-Power pact among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Turkey.

Turkey has good reason for not being enthusiastic over the idea of being a party to anything like the proposed four-Power alliance, because the realization of such a pact would create the conditions for the entry at once of Turkey into the war. She also knows that such an alliance would inevitably result in her territory being turned into a vast battlefield.

As regards the United States and Britain, they are fully aware that the adherence of the Soviet Union to an alliance to which Turkey is a party would produce the effect as if they had recognized the inclusion of Turkey into the Soviet sphere of influence.

To the Soviet Union, for Turkey to enter the war without coming completely under its influence would be like agreeing to the delivery of Turkey into the hands of the Anglo-Americans.

Impossible to Expect Results

Summing up the attitudes of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Turkey regarding the proposed four-Power alliance, it can be seen that they conflict due to the fact that each Power is pursuing its own interests. As a result, it is impossible to expect much from the efforts to make the pact a reality.

From the friction among the four countries on the question of the proposed four-Power pact arise all the difficulties standing in the way of concerted action between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union.

What is the German opinion of the attempts to turn the Anglo-Turkish Alliance into a four-Power pact? From comments made by quarters close to the German authorities it is clear that Germany considers that the scheme will be a failure and that the thing Germany should do under the circumstances is to further intensify her war efforts so as to gain military results which would spell the doom of the anti-Axis attempt to drag Turkey into the conflict.

In this connection, much is suggested by the fact that Baron Franz von Papen, Reich Ambassador to Ankara, has departed for a summer resort. It is safe to conclude from this that Germany considers that there will not be any change in the attitude of Turkey at least for the present.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 26

In the course of the heavy fighting south of Caen, the enemy succeeded in breaking into our positions west of the Caen-Falaise Road and brought up further infantry and tank forces. Our troops fighting fanatically are preventing the enemy from enlarging his breaches and in the afternoon launched a counter-attack. After bitter fighting the former positions were again firmly in our hands in the evening. The enemy losses were very heavy and 18 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Northwest of St. Lo, a defensive battle on a large scale is raging. After the first enemy attacks supported by strong artillery and air force concentrations had been repulsed, the enemy succeeded at some places in entering our frontline and in crossing the St. Lo-Periers Road in a southwesterly direction. Our counter-attacks are in progress there. Since early this morning the fighting likewise extended in great strength also to the area north of Periers.

Our battleplanes attacked enemy deployments in the landing head with telling effect, heavily damaging a large transport off the coast. In aerial combats 11 enemy machines were shot down.

A total of 110 more terrorists were wiped out in the fighting in southern France.

Heavy V-1 retaliatory attacks are continued against the Greater London area.

In Italy, a large-scale enemy attack against the area south of Florence was started but the enemy did not succeed in achieving the expected break-through. However, after heavy fighting, he was able to make a slight gain in ground at the price of heavy losses and further attacks against our new positions were smashed.

North of Arezzo and on both sides of the Tiber, enemy attacks were frustrated and local dents were sealed off, while on the Adriatic coast, the enemy renewed his attacks and fierce fighting is going on there.

Ferries of our navy damaged two British E-boats off the western Italian coast. During attacks against supply convoys in the Aegean Sea escort vessels of our navy, flak artillery and fighters shot down seven out of the 15 attacking bombers.

In Galicia, numerous Soviet attacks supported by tanks collapsed between the upper Dniester and Lemberg and the city district of Lemberg, our troops repulsed the enemy in counter-attacks. In the sector of one German army between July 14 and 23, an aggregate total of 553 enemy tanks were destroyed. The Hamburg 20th Panzer Grenadier Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Jauer particularly distinguished itself.

In the area between the upper Bug and the Vistula, the enemy gained further ground in the direction of the San and the Lublin areas, while southeast of Lublin, all enemy attacks were foiled.

Between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno as well as east and northeast of Kovno, all enemy break-through attempts were foiled by the stiff resistance of our divisions.

On the front between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland, our troops also achieved a full defensive success against all Soviet break-through attacks and in this area, 47 enemy planes were destroyed. Captain Weissenberger, group commander in a fighter squadron, gained his 200th air victory over the Eastern Front.

Enemy bomber formations last night attacked western and southeastern Germany. In Stuttgart in particular, damage and casualties were caused by another terror attack.

Several enemy machines bombed Berlin and other places in eastern Prussia and our air defenses shot down 51 enemy machines.

Kesselring Injured

Domei

BERLIN, July 25.—Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Italy, was recently injured at the foremost front, but due to immediate care he was able to inspect the frontline as planned.

Soviet-Syria Ties Set

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 25.—The Soviet Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Syria, according to the Moscow radio. It is recalled that Syria is the second Arabian country with which Moscow has established such relations, the first having been Egypt.

BRITISH SANCTIONS ON ARGENTINA SEEN

Fears Expropriation of Foreign-Owned Business by Farrel Government

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 25.—Britain may join the United States in imposing sanctions on Argentina if it becomes necessary, according to Latin-American circles in New York, reports a recent issue of the Financial Times.

This sudden change of attitude on the part of Britain toward Argentina is due to recent indications that the Farrel Government is about to plunge into an orgy of expropriations of foreign-owned business, says the Business Week.

In the meantime, the Daily Express correspondent in Washington reports that Britain may get even less from her investments because the United States is determined to bring pressure on the Fascist Farrel Regime. There is no point in asking the British Government to temporarily curtail the purchase of meat from that country. A few days ago, David Victor Kelly, British Ambassador to Buenos Aires and U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred on the future of Anglo-American relations with Argentina.

Kelly is on his way to London to report on conditions in Argentina. He called at the U.S. State Department at the request of Hull who is considerably embarrassed over the problem due to the fact that although the United States recently recalled Ambassador Norman Armour from Buenos Aires, the U.S. Government and other anti-Axis nations are forced to continue making a variety of purchases ranging from beef to tungsten from a country looked upon as being still pro-German.

The State Department is in a mood to apply sanctions but just how to do so is a delicate problem because supplies are needed now more than at any other time since the war started. Kelly will convey Hull's views on the problem to London.

Hull said the report appearing in the Baltimore Sun that the United States and Britain were planning to appease the military dictatorship in Argentina was "deliberately false."

Blast 1,045 Soviet Planes

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—Mobile units and flak formations of one German air fleet commanded by Colonel-General Ritter Von Grein destroyed within four weeks 1,045 Soviet aircraft and 501 tanks since the beginning of the hard defensive fighting in the central sector of the Eastern Front. Moreover, they destroyed during the same period 327 guns and over 2,500 motor vehicles.

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FOREIGN HEAD OF P.I. FETES SHIGEMITSU

Recto Congratulates Nippon Minister's Assumption of Two Portfolios

Domei

MANILA, July 26.—Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto today sent a message to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu congratulating the latter upon his reappointment as Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in the new Japanese Cabinet of General Kuniaki Koiso.

Foreign Minister Recto's message which was sent through the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo follows:

"On behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of the Philippines, I wish to congratulate Your Excellency for your reappointment to the new Japanese Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

"The double distinction that has been conferred upon Your Excellency can only mean that the foreign policies of the Empire which you have ably directed in the past have suffered no material change, a fact which at the same time augurs well for continued harmonious relations among the nations of East Asia.

"I wish to assure you that the cooperation, which the Philippines has planned and offered to give Japan under the terms of the Philippine-Japan Pact of Alliance, will continue to be given freely and unstintedly. The Filipino people firmly believe that the sympathetic policies which the Imperial Japanese Government has, until now, observed toward the Philippines will continue and that friendly relations of mutual assistance and support subsisting between the two countries will not only be maintained but will grow stronger still."

Tribune Hails Speeches

Domei

MANILA, July 25.—The clarifications made by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in their first press interviews are "very reassuring to us of the Philippines, both from the point of view of the ultimate victory of Asia and from that of our relationship with Japan in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," declared the Tribune, leading English language daily, this morning.

The journal voiced the satisfaction of the Filipinos that the recent change in the Japanese Cabinet represents no change in Japan's policies, with the war aims enunciated in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain remaining firm, while the status of the Philippine Republic as well as of the other nations whose independence was granted under the Tojo Cabinet remains absolutely unaffected and unchanged.

The other points clarified by General Koiso are most reassuring, especially the fact of the close friendship existing among the members of the Cabinet indicating smooth team-work in guiding the nation's destiny until the day of final and complete victory.

Declaring that the Philippines naturally is most interested in Japan's Greater East Asia policy, the Tribune pointed out that Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's statement of Japan's war aims consists in the thorough realization of the ideals enunciated in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic-Nations and the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact. The journal added: "Those ideals mean emancipation and the reconstruction of East Asia, the justifiability of which should be recognized by all."

The journal added: "Assured by the clarifications, it behooves us to put aside all doubts and qualms and further secure our position in the sphere by giving all-out cooperation to the united efforts of Asia for spheric emancipation and prosperity through spiritual unity and through wholehearted support in the concentration of materials vital for the successful prosecution of the war."

INDEPENDENCE IS FETED

Burma Starts Program to Celebrate 1st Anniversary

The celebration program for the first anniversary of the independence of Burma, which falls on August 1, commenced on July 25 when the streets of Rangoon were decorated with national flags and posters announcing the anniversary of Burma's independence, according to Rangoon reports to the Mainichi dated July 26.

A special message was broadcast by the Burmese Government at 10:30 p.m. on July 25. During the week of celebration various programs will be held throughout the country. The Provisional Government of Free India will also hold at various places throughout Burma exhibitions of photographs, cinema shows and other entertainments to celebrate the event.

Mandalay Civil Defense Corps Members Attain Impressive Degree of Efficiency

Domei

MANDALAY, July 27.—Members of the Civil Defense Corps, both men and women, in the Mandalay district are trained in such a way that in case of emergency each and every one is prepared to sacrifice his life in performing his duty, whether it be in putting out fires, caring for the wounded or even in fighting air-borne troops. Ranging in age from 15 to 25 years, these people are given rigorous training by U Ba Than, drill instructor and incidentally nephew of the late King Thibaw, every day if time permits or at least every other day. Scores of young men and women undergo bayonet practice, first-aid work and other drills under the blazing sun.

The women members have dispensed with the traditional longyi (Burmese skirt) which hampers brisk action in favor of the divided skirt and eagerly practice how to handle a spear. First-aid workers, though given a comparatively short training so far, show the expertness of trained nurses in dressing wounds, carrying the injured on stretchers and other services required of them.

It is not an easy task for the instructor to train men and women together as they somewhat lack unity, but now that the present standard has been attained no doubt they will contribute in no small measure toward serving their country. The sense of responsibility and seriousness with which the members of the Civil Defense Corps pursue their duties were well manifested recently when a contingent of troops of the Indian National Army passed through a certain village in upper Burma en route to the front. A young Burmese farmer, who is a member of the Civil Defense Corps, mistook them for Gurkhas and immediately notified the village headman who in turn contacted the other members who were scattered all over the village. In less than one hour the youths, equipped with nasty-looking dah (Burmese sword), sharp-pointed bamboo spears and other arms assembled at the home of the village headman and organized a posse, receiving instructions on how best to cope with the situation. No unfortunate consequences occurred, however, as the mistake was found out in time.

In another northern village, enemy planes not so long ago dropped pamphlets for propaganda purposes, but instead of being influenced the villagers turned over every leaflet they found to the nearby gendarmerie.

The activities of the Civil Defense Corps members during air raids are particularly impressive, putting out fires where incendiary bombs have dropped, removing debris from the entrance of air-raid shelters in order to save trapped people from suffocation and rendering first-aid treatment to the wounded at the risk of their own lives.

Cable Briefs

POSSIBLE REPLACEMENT OF MONTGOMERY DISCUSSED

The question of whether General Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis invasion Forces, will be replaced on the Normandy front by another general is being openly discussed. Furthermore, a broadcast from the United States received by Transocean strongly criticized General Montgomery's tactics.

The London correspondent of Goeteborgs Handels-och Sjoefartidning reports that during Prime Minister Churchill's three-day stay in Normandy, he held discussions with Montgomery. Meanwhile, Liddell Hart, in the Daily Mail, demands a radical change from former methods.

CRACKS SEEN IN STRUCTURE OF U.S. DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Deep and numerous cracks in the structure of the Democratic Party in the United States are seriously endangering the future of the Party, writes the New York Herald Tribune. While hurting the feelings of the Negroes, the Convention has been unable to satisfy the demands of the whites in the southern states, the paper adds.

Arthur Krock, writing in the New York Times, describes the outcome of the Convention as the first major defeat of the New Deal.

CLIENTS OF U.S. BARBERS NOW SHAVE THEMSELVES

Too many men are in the services and war industries, say small American shopkeepers who are trying to find new means of coping with the situation. A barber shop in Los Angeles has five chairs unmanned by barbers as they are all in the services. Proprietors now let customers shave themselves. For 20 cents they furnish razor, towel, soap, lotion and advice.

TEA CEREMONY LESSONS

Chance Offered to Asia Students by Cultural Body in Kyoto

In view of the growing enthusiasm among the students from different countries in Greater East Asia to learn things Japanese, the Kyoto branch of the Society for International Cultural Relations will conduct a special class in Japanese flower arrangement and tea ceremony at the Ninnaii Temple, Kyoto, on every Sunday between 2 to 5 p.m. for six months beginning August 6. The course is open free to any student from any country, man or woman, of Greater East Asia with all expenses as well as the fee to be paid by the Society.

Besides these lessons, Japanese classic dances under the personal direction of Professor Rikuhei Umemoto will also be given if enough students can be obtained. Applications should be sent not later than July 31 to the Kyoto branch of the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai, 62 Miyagawacho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Private Secretaries Named

Yoshio Yamaguchi has been appointed private secretary to Home Minister Shigeo Odachi succeeding Naoji Mori; Yoshio Suzuki, private secretary to the Justice Minister Hikomasa Matsuzaka in place of Saburo Oishi; and Kishiro Hoshino private secretary to Welfare Minister Hisatada Hirose.

SHANGHAI MERGES 2 POLICE BUREAUS

Mayor Chen Made Head of New Organization; Watari Is Senior Deputy Chief

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 26.—The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China in yesterday's session approved the measure incorporating the present first and second police bureaus of Shanghai into one single body called the Shanghai Special Municipality Police Bureau.

The incorporation will go into effect on August 1, the first anniversary of the retrocession of foreign concessions in Shanghai. In February this year, the Third Police Bureau (police bureau for the former French Concession) was incorporated under the First Police Bureau (police bureau for the former International Settlement). The Second Police Bureau had jurisdiction over the area governed by the former Shanghai Municipal Government.

In connection with the present incorporation, the Executive Yuan has appointed Chen Kung-po, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, to the concurrent post of chief of the new police bureau. He will be assisted by Deputy Chiefs Su Cheng-te and Lu Ying, who are at present chiefs of the first and second police bureaus respectively.

Masanori Watari, at present Senior Deputy Chief of the First Police Bureau, will continue to hold the post of Senior Deputy Chief in the newly-incorporated police bureau.

Budget Bill Passed

Domei

NANKING, July 26.—The National Government of China opened its 52nd National Defense Council meeting today and approved the national budget bill for the second half of the present fiscal year as well as the bill for the Agricultural Village Construction Committee regulations proposed by the National Economic Committee.

The Council also decided upon the dismissal of Wang Mo, Director of the Educational Office of the North China Political Affairs Committee.

Under the regulations for the Agricultural Village Construction Committee, the Committee is placed under the direct supervision of the Executive Yuan as an organ aiming at the increase of production and the maintenance of peace and order in agricultural villages.

Moreover, Kunshanhsien and Kiangninhsien in Kiangsu Province, Tangtuhsien in Anhwei Province, Kashinghsiwn in Chekiang Province and Nahweihsiwn, Greater Shanghai, have been designated experimental districts for the enforcement of the regulations. Positive efforts will be made in these districts for the increase of agricultural products, the encouragement of industry and the maintenance of peace and order.

The regulations will be made public shortly by the Executive Yuan.

Cosme Calls on Koiso

Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to Japan, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the Prime Minister's official residence on Wednesday at 3:30 p.m.

WAR AIMS PUSHED BY BURMA YOUTHS

Fighting on Foremost Front And Also Aiding Government in Upping Output

Domei

RANGOON, July 26.—Imbued with a new and higher national consciousness, the youths of Burma are throwing all efforts into work in various fields of totalitarian warfare, declared Thakin Than Tun, Commodities and Transport Minister, in an interview here today.

The youthful Minister who spoke on the basis of impressions gained in a recent tour of upper Burma, said that the Burmese are fully determined to win the war and make Asia for the Asiatics and construct a new order.

He declared that the people are alive to the fact that the Burmese must throw all efforts into the war and fight on until final victory is won, and as they are "vitally aware of the issues at stake, a new consciousness is sweeping all over the country, especially among the youths of Burma."

Have New Outlook

The Minister said that this consciousness has a historical background. It is the consciousness of youths who for years struggled against British imperialism—youths who have taken up arms against the British and are presently fighting alongside the Japanese Forces. In the past the youths' consciousness was of a negative character, but today, it has developed in a positive way into a consciousness of construction. The Burmese youths previously had a negative outlook of destruction, revolt, hatred, terrorism and sabotage, but today they have changed—"they are right in the fields of construction."

Thakin Than Tun asserted that with the declaration of war Burma had to fight two wars—actual armed fighting and the fight in state building—which seemingly is is separate but, in fact, is one and the same with the success of one depending on the other.

The Minister went on to say that the youths of today are fully conscious of their role at this decisive stage in Burmese history. They must defend their fatherland from all enemies, they must bolster all war efforts and they must join in the production increase campaign and transportation measures.

Emphatically declaring that the Burmese army is composed of Burmese youths inspired with the spirit of defending their fatherland and carrying the war into the enemy camp, the Minister stated that these youths are today fighting side by side with the Japanese Forces. They are fully conscious of the implications of totalitarianism and, knowing that the war will be fought not only on battlefields but in streets, paddy-fields, and factories, the Burmese youths are turning their efforts in every direction.

Home Defense Units are being formed by the youths, and Japanese officers are giving these units military training. Knowing that labor is power and that only with labor can Burma win the war, the youths have formed Construction Labor Corps.

Increase Farm Products

The Burmese youths are also throwing all efforts into furthering the Government's production increase plans. To bolster the morale of the farmers, the youths have organized peasant conferences where measures for increasing production and help in actual cultivation work are being discussed. Sensing the fundamentals of wartime economy and convinced that an era of state-controlled economy is coming, the youths have organized themselves into volunteer organizations to help the Government in price control. They are organizing cooperative societies all over the country because they know that production and distribution on a cooperative system alone can solve the present economic problems.

The youths in upper Barma have formed volunteer corps to participate in the Government's transport scheme. They are also wholeheartedly participating in the national reconstruction of collective life.

The backbone of the activities are the National Service Organization which is a state organ, and the East Asiatic Youths League, a non-state organ, and these two organizations are working in close cooperation with each other.

In short, Thakin Than Tun declared: "I am fully confident that due to the organized efforts of the youths of today, Burma will, along with Japan, win the war and be able to contribute toward the construction of a new order in East Asia."

Fujihara Sees Koiso

Ginjiro Fujihara, Munitions Minister, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso for conference at the latter's official residence at 8:30 a.m. Thursday.

Hirose Meets Koiso

Hisatada Hirose, Welfare Minister, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso for conference at the Prime Minister's official residence at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday.

East Asia Round-Up

Rebuilding Banten Harbor

Domei

SERANG, July 27.—The rehabilitation of the ancient harbor of Banten, which played a great role in Java's trade history, is progressing as a part of the Banten Province's plant to step up its industry. Banten is now being molded into a fishing base. Already, a number of factories has been built in Banten for processing dried, salted fish for the consumption of local farmers, industrial workers as well as for export to Djakarta City.

Catholics Aid Poor

Domei

MANILA, July 27.—The citizens of Calapan, Mindoro Province, are showing positive cooperation to the Government in various ways, one of which is the formation of a relief committee by the Calapan Catholic faction. Composed of prominent men and women, cash and foodstuffs are being solicited by the committee for distribution to indigent persons and families.

Malai Language Vital

Domei

BANDOENG, July 27.—The development of the Malai language as the common tongue of the Indonesians constitutes the important task of every Indonesian and parents and school teachers are held especially responsible for the progress of the language, declared Mr. Nathir, Chief of the Education Bureau of the Priangan Provincial Office, in an address at the commencement ceremony of the Malaian Language Perfection Institute here today.

Mining Corps Formed

Domei

PEKING, July 27.—In line with the mounting enthusiasm among civilians to increase the output and streamline the transportation of vital war materials from North China, the first mining corps among servicemen of the North China and Japanese Expeditionary Forces was formed here on July 25 and immediately departed for an undisclosed mine in Honan Province.

Lauds Filipino Patriot

Domei

MANILA, July 27.—In a radio address on the occasion of the 80th birthday of Apolinarion Mabini, hero of the Philippine revolution, Emilio T. Tirona, Minister of Health, Labor, and Public Welfare said that Mabini should be the source of inspiration and courage to all Filipinos in these times of great stress.

High School Opens

Domei

SANTA MARIA, July 27.—The Santa Maria Municipal High School in Bulacanan Province opened classes on July 24 with an enrollment including many students from nearby towns who will take courses in poultry, pig-raising and weavings.

Operating Jitney Cars

Domei

MANILA, July 27.—Adding to Manila's rapidly expanding transporting facilities, a fleet of 21 fast jitneys will soon be shuttling back and forth from the suburbs to the center of the city. The cars are expected to cover the entire area of the city beginning August 1.

3,000 Wells Drilled

Domei

SOLO, July 27.—Industrious farmers of Sragen Prefecture recently drilled about 3,000 wells amidst paddyfields in order to secure water supply for their crop.

Opening More Schools

Domei

SEMARANG, July 27.—More vocational schools with nominal tuition fees will be opened and household industry for women popularized in Semarang Province, according to a decision reached at the 5th Semarang Provincial Council Conference held here on July 20 and 21.

Featuring Filipino Songs

Domei

MANILA, July 27.—The second anniversary performance of the New Philippine Symphony Orchestra which is scheduled for July 30 at the Metropolitan Theater will feature Filipino songs sung by Mrs. Salvacion Oppus Daish Yniguez. The songs include "Why" and "Glimpses of Nature," both written by Professor Felipe P. de Leon who will wield the baton on the occasion.

Nadisco Organ Created

Domei

MANILA, July 27.—Officials of the recently formed National Commodities Procurement and Distribution Corporation (Nadisco) announced the immediate distribution of prime commodities to the people of Manila through the Manila Consumers Cooperative Associations.

Nippon Vegetables Grown

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 27.—Blasting the notion that Japanese vegetables are difficult to raise in the tropics, large-size eggplants, cucumbers, pumpkins, turnips and watermelon, hitherto unknown here, are being grown at the experimental farm at Pasar Minggo on the southern side of the city. The success is attributable to the guidance of Dr. Yasuo Eguchi, technical head of the Java "Grow-More-Food" drive, as well as the zeal of the Indonesian farmers working under him.

BA MAW CONGRATULATES KOISO ON NEW POSITION

Burmese Prime Minister Says New Cabinet Will Lead Asia to Victory

Domei

RANGOON, July 27.—Expressing his sincerest congratulations, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, in a message addressed to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, declared that he as well as the Burmese Government and people are convinced that General Koiso's acceptance of the leadership of the Japanese people at the present time "reflects the national resolution of Japan to meet the present war crisis with all her strength." The message reads:

"I wish to take the earliest opportunity to convey to your Excellency and to your Excellency's newly-formed Government my sincerest congratulations on your assumption of office. I, as well as the Burmese Government and people are convinced that acceptance by your Excellency of the leadership of your people at the present juncture reflects the national resolution of Japan to meet the present war crisis with all her strength.

"I can assure your Excellency that this fresh act of avowal by Japan of her determination has given us yet a further confidence in victory. Burma will follow your Excellency's leadership in this war with implicit faith and confidence."

Kobe Indians Donate

As an expression of profound gratitude and respect toward the valiant Japanese Forces who defended Saipan Island, the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League donated a sum of ¥1,000 to the bereaved family members for their comfort at a meeting held on July 21 in observance of the monthly Provisional Government of Azad Hind Day.

Abe Takes Over Office

The transfer of office between General Nobuyuki Abe and Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, the new and former Governors-General of Chosen respectively, took place at the Prime Minister's official residence on Wednesday.

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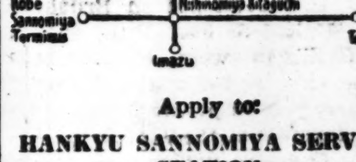

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CIGARETTE SUPPLY ABUNDANT IN SOUTH

Production Figures Soar as New Type Machines From Japan Begin Operation

Domei

SHONAN, July 25.—Self-sufficiency in cigarettes, both factory produced and hand-rolled, is envisaged by competent authorities for the peoples of the Southern Regions in the near future.

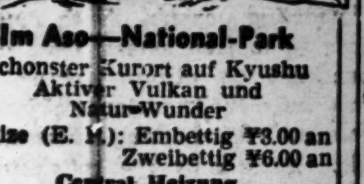
This view is based on the ever-growing production figures which are soaring month by month, coupled with the fact that recently, new cigarette manufacturing machines have been imported from Japan to be installed in various centers in the South.

The authorities revealed that apart from the factories now established in Java, Sumatra and Malai, which are daily turning out tens of thousands of cigarettes by scientific methods, the importation of new-type cigarette machines from Japan has been made. During the past few weeks, four new cigarette machines were installed at Sumatra, and nine at Seremban, Malai, and three others at Medan, Sumatra. These machines are over and above those already operating at full capacity in various factories throughout the South.

With full-time work scheduled to start on these additional plants shortly, the production of no less than 12,000,000 cigarettes monthly is expected to be recorded, in addition to millions of other cigarettes now being produced in the existing plants and factories which resumed normal production shortly after the change of administration.

In Java, cigarette factories are today showing a 35 per cent increase in production compared with last year's figures. Side by side with these new improvements, the production of high-grade cigarette paper is being carried out on an extensive scale in several centers in Java and Malai.

The production of this paper together with the planting of good quality tobacco locally on an ever-increasing scale is greatly facilitating cigarette manufacture and this is one of the main reasons why self-sufficiency in cigarettes is confidently anticipated in the near future for the Southern Regions.



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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1944

Britain's Answer to Gandhi

British Under Secretary of State for India Earl Munster, in his reply in the House of Lords on July 25 to Lord Strabolgi's interpellation on the Indian question, once again reiterated Britain's traditional policy not to grant any degree of real independence to India. He did not say so openly, but he left room for no other inference when he declared that only "false hopes" would be raised by allowing a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Viscount Archibald Wavell and that the British Government will therefore persist in trying to negotiate for the settlement of India's aspiration on the basis of the Cripps' plan.

The British Government, as expected, has thus repudiated the offer made by Mahatma Gandhi on July 13 for the formation of a "national government" in India which would have full control over civil administration. It has refused to countenance the establishment of a real democratic government of the Indian people.

The real opposition of the British to Gandhi's proposal seems to lie in the fact that under the "national government," the Viceroy would occupy the position of a "constitutional monarch." That is not apparently what the British desire. They do not want the Viceroy reduced to a position of a mere figurehead. They want, instead, the creation of an "interim government" such as that outlined by Cripps under which the Viceroy would retain his "existing reserved powers"—that is, a government under which the Indian people would enjoy no more freedom than now, with the Viceroy arbitrarily exercising his power to veto any acts of the Indian Legislature which conflict with British interests and to make the Indian people pay the cost of maintaining British tyranny in India!

Earl Munster, in the closing paragraphs of his speech, naively charges Gandhi of "still clinging precisely to that claim which wrecked Cripps' mission and put an end to the negotiations in April, 1942." That charge is wholly unwarranted. The British Government—and not India—is obstructing today the settlement of the centuries-long issue of Indian liberation. Gandhi, in his plan for the formation of a "national government," has already made a great concession. He did not reiterate his demand for complete freedom nor for the withdrawal of the British from India. He is even willing to allow the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India to have complete control over military operations for the duration of the war.

Moreover, in looking to the settlement of the communal issue, Gandhi has proposed to Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, that on the termination of the present war a plebiscite be held in the Northwest and Western India where the Muslims predominate in order to decide whether these regions favor separation from Hindustan. The Muslims will surely find in this formula their answer to Pakistan. A more constructive and impartial solution to the inter-communal question cannot be found. The British themselves must admit that the holding of a plebiscite is an approved Anglo-American method for settling minority problems. Yet the British Government, ever intent to keep the Muslims and the Hindus divided, claims that the chances for communal harmony have not been improved. Earl Munster has even brazenly asserted that this formula is unacceptable on the grounds that it was not handed to Viceroy Wavell nor made directly to Jinnah. What an absurd allegation to make when the British Government has deliberately prevented any meeting between Gandhi and the other leaders of Indian independence!

In these judicious and sound proposals, Gandhi has offered the golden mean for the solution of not only the question of Indian freedom but also communal unity. He surely cannot be asked to make further concessions without altogether giving up his life-long fight for Indian liberation. If there are any concessions to be made, they must come from the British. But Earl Munster, in his speech in the House of Lords, has clearly indicated that there will be none forthcoming.

The British Government has thus obviously left Gandhi to make the next move. What measures he will take in the interests of the Indian cause remain to be seen. But the British Government cannot complain if the Indian people in the future take to an open nation-wide disobedience movement or resort to force in the achievement of their national aspiration. The Indian people have done all that was in their power for the peaceful solution of the present Anglo-Indian crisis.

Manchoukuo's Food Production

The announcement by the Manchoukuo Farm Products Corporation that the total amount of grains and other produce marketed during the first three quarters of the 1934-44 crop year ending in September reached 104.7 per cent of the estimated goal is most gratifying. Food is a vital element in the fighting power of a nation, and the satisfactory fulfillment of the food program means that one of the basic requisites of fighting power is being maintained in full strength.

The amount of cereals marketed in Manchoukuo was particularly high. As of the end of June the marketing of barley was 144.9 per cent; oats 144.9 per cent; kaoliang, Indian corn and millet 141.1 per cent; and unhulled wheat 104.7 per cent. These products are basic foods and the significance of the high marketing rate needs no elaboration.

The facts that the purchases of the corporation have exceeded the estimated goal for the period and that the current weather conditions presage most favorable prospects for the coming months are of vast importance not only for Manchoukuo but also for Japan. For Manchoukuo's food program is planned not only for herself but also with the object of supporting and supplementing Japan's. With Japan striving to free herself from dependence on distant sources of foodstuffs, the importance of Manchoukuo's firm backing is inestimable. Backed by the satisfactory progress of Manchoukuo's food program, the solution of Japan's food problem is immeasurably facilitated.

The surpassing of the goal for the first three quarters of the current crop year is indication that the final goal too will be surpassed. It attests not only to the earnest efforts of the farming population and the effective measures taken by the authorities concerned, but also to a strong unity and a firm will toward cooperation between the two elements. Quite clearly the people as well as the officials of Manchoukuo understand the task their nation must shoulder in their common war with Japan against Anglo-American imperialism.

The noteworthy progress of Manchoukuo's food program shows that Manchoukuo is fully carrying out one of the vital tasks which her role in the common war effort demands. And for Japan as well as for all the nations of East Asia allied together in the fight to free this region of Anglo-American oppression, it means added strength, both material and spiritual.

A Year Ago Today

July 28, 1943

In engagements with enemy air force in the Solomons, Japanese Navy Fighter Units shot down 32 planes during three days, July 25, 26 and 28. Meanwhile, other units of the Naval Air Force raided enemy bases in the Solomons causing heavy damages on air bases and harbor facilities.

* * *

Approximately 3,000,000 Mohammedans in Celebes on Ascension Day of Prophet Mohammed offered mass prayers for Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Wave after wave of Moslems visited mosques between noon and 6 o'clock in the evening to participate in religious functions.

CREATION OF EAST ASIA AGRICULTURAL BLOC

War Plants Expected to Make Farm Supplies During Peace

By SEIICHI TOBATA
Professor of Tokyo Imperial University

Part II

Today we hear mention being made of broad sphere economy for East Asia, but such a conception has been foreign to us who have been trained in the hitherto prevailing economic ideas of world economy. But the economy of the world has been narrowed down to that of East Asia by the existing conditions. What is meant then by wider territory economy for us? Although we had hitherto world economy, under which different nations carried out their own policies as they pleased without regards to the wishes of others, now the situation has completely changed and all the nations of East Asia are to carry out their economic policies in close collaboration and with conscious unity of actions. It is in this sense that the term "wider territory economy" for East Asia should be understood.

Hitherto, there existed various obstacles in the path of economic collaboration between Japan and China, but now under a wider territory economic scheme, the two nations will be brought together within the same sphere of economic activities, in which the inter-flow of goods will be carried on. Such an inter-flow will be also manifested in regard to industrial technique.

It is true enough that to maintain the supply of food provisions is a vital matter for a nation. Important as this is, it cannot be said to be a final object of the nation, but only a starting point for national activities. This starting point must be dealt with properly. With the necessity of securing necessary food and raw materials for Japan, a great importance is attached to the development of the agriculture of the nations of Greater East Asia, especially the less advanced countries. Now, it is easier to make an agricultural development in a less advanced nation than in an industrialized country such as Japan, for the efficiency of capital will be higher in the case of the former compared with that in the latter. In the past, such an efficiency of capital in Chosen and Taiwan has been greater than that in Japan Proper. Thus, we can expect much from Manchoukuo and China in respect to their future agricultural development. The same may be said of the southern countries.

To Improve Efficiency

To establish an agricultural bloc for Greater East Asia is an absolute necessity not only for the region but also for improving the labor efficiency of the Japanese people. Meanwhile, the natural tendency of economic progress offers us many problems which must be solved. Some of these problems will face us after the war concerning the solution of which we may profit by the examples of the post-war period of the First World War. When the last Great War ended, practically all munitions industries of the belligerents lost their reasons for existence and some of them collapsed while others changed for other economic enterprises. Some of the machine and iron industries began to manufacture automobiles and farm implements such as trucks, and tractors. And, in order to dispose of these implements, agriculture in such comparatively undeveloped countries as Australia, Canada, and Argentina was developed. In other words, these agricultural countries received much impetus for their progress from the improvement of farm implements. Another important factor was the post-war disposition of the chemical industries which made a remarkable development during the war. These industries were turned into the fertilizer industry after the war. Germany's nitrogen industry which had made a remarkable advance during the war became her sulphate of ammonia industry after the war. The same industry also developed in Britain and the United States. Thus, chemical fertilizers were extensively scattered all over the world. These two factors proved potent causes for the development of the world's agriculture. Over-production gave rise to the world-wide depression of 1929 and thereafter.

Our iron industry as well as our chemical industry made a phenomenal stride. Although no one can predict what will become of the outcome of this industrial development after the war, we may expect that what took place after the close of the First World War may occur again. It may be supposed that the production of fertilizers, farm implements and automobiles will make a great expansion. Now, how are these fertilizers and farm implements to be employed? It is apparent that it is more profitable to use them in less undeveloped countries than in developed countries such as Japan. There is a great possibility that our fertilizers and farm implements may be profitably used for the development of the agriculture in the Asiatic continent and the Southern Regions after the war. Through this process, I think an agricultural bloc will come into existence in Greater East Asia.

(End)

America's 'India'

Deceiving Smiles of 'Good Neighbor' Discarded for More High-Handed Methods With Progress of War

By MOMOICHI KAMIFURU

Part II

Pan-Americanism is another trap devised by America's resourceful mind. It is, so to speak, an inner structure within the framework of the Monroe Doctrine. If the Caribbean policy represents the coercive phases of American stratagem, Pan-Americanism embodies its conciliatory phases. By means of these measures, coercive and conciliatory America has hitherto striven to establish her domination over Central and South America. Initiated by America with the avowed object of promoting cooperation among all American countries except Canada, it was obvious from the beginning that it was really intended by her as the means of gaining control over them. It exerted some narcotic effects on its intended victims at first, but as these effects gradually wore off, they began to suspect that Pan-Americanism was, after all, meant, not for their common good, but for the sole benefit of America. Then came America's merciless execution of the "Big Stick" policy which not only hit Central American countries severely but threatened to jeopardize the interests of South American countries gravely, and this undeceived them completely. Once awakened, they gathered their wits about them and formed a resolution to work out their destinies by their own efforts as young States should.

However, the League of Nations which was formed after the first World War and the structure subsequently set up for the maintenance of the status quo like the Kellogg Pact brought them under an Anglo-Saxon narcotic spell again, and the feeling gradually grew that their security lay in their stout adherence to this new structure. Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident disabused them of their illusion again, and they once more formed a resolution to shape their course more wisely.

Just at such a juncture, still another narcotic of a pungent character was applied to them by Franklin Roosevelt soon after he assumed Presidency in 1933, in the form of the "good neighbor" policy. The professed virtues of this narcotic were the abandonment of intervention, a reciprocal trade, economic aid and cultural interchange, but President Roosevelt's true intention was to carry the Central and South American countries into an operating-room while under the influence of this drug and perform the surgical feat of converting them into a second India. He is a wolf in sheep's clothing with a vengeance. To keep up her pretence of friendliness, America proceeded to shower seeming favors on her intended victims by dint of her enormous wealth. She invited Presidents, Ministers and other leaders in various circles to her country and showed them every hospitality, while herself dispatching one high Government official after another to return their visits. There was also an active exchange of cultural missions at America's expense. Then, large American tourist parties were sent to Central and South American countries to entice them with the Almighty Dollar and effusive compliments. Investments were made and loans were given to help industrial development and to render economic aid to establish a claim on their gratitude with an eye to the future.

Deceptive Methods

More wicked were the dark deeds committed by America against them under cover of friendliness. By taking mean advantage of every opportunity that offered and by all dastardly means conceivable, she has been bent on causing unrest and confusion in the public mind, in the political situation, in the economic conditions, in the social state and even in educational circles of each of these countries. She would use her mighty money power to promote many audacious plans on which her mind is set, expending money liberally to the end of manipulating all classes of people or causing jealousies and antagonisms among them. She feels no qualm of conscience if, in consequence, official discipline becomes lax, political parties and statesmen fall into the slough of corruption and the economic world and the livelihood of the people are thrown into utter distress. In fact, such a deplorable state of affairs is exactly what America is always contriving to bring about. If she finds the Government of any of these countries unamenable to her dictates, she makes no scruples about inciting the opposition in that country to a revolution, attaining her end under the revolutionary government that ensues. If, on the contrary, a Government which was doing her bidding in all things has been overthrown by the opposition of anti-American tendencies, she would not only refuse to recognize the new Government formed by these intractable elements but would go the length of compassing its downfall.

The good neighbor policy masks even more fiendish designs on America's part than the machinations to disrupt internal unity such as have been described. America often resorts to clandestine means to excite disputes between these countries, herself trying to assume an innocent air. When these disputes of her own instigation develop such grave dimensions that the disputants are unable to settle them between themselves, she steps in and acts the mediator, for which services she claims the gratitude of the parties concerned. Border problems furnish America with a most fertile ground for the practice of her consummate artifice in this regard.

America's plotting assumed a larger scale after the outbreak of the European hostilities. In 1940, she established a gigantic institution called the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs with Nelson Rockfeller as the central figure. Its nominal object was to promote the economic and cultural collaboration and unity of the American countries, but it was, in effect, the general headquarters for America's machinations. Through this organization, America directed the Dollar diplomacy, the cornering of war materials, the expulsion of the Axis influence from Central and South America, and the gradual elimination of the dependence of Central and South America on the European market. Concurrently with the activity of this Office, the American Government caused the Exports and Imports Bank of Washington, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its affiliated concerns to give loans and make investments, thereby promoting the vigorous execution of her powerful Dollar diplomacy. It further made them corner important strategic materials produced in Central and South America. Meanwhile, the American Government made the most of the Lend and Lease Act promulgated in March, 1941, to gain its objective. While promising the supply of arms under the lend and lease agreements concluded with them, America secured in return important military, political and economic concessions of various kinds. What deserves particular attention is the fact that in exchange for these supplies of arms, America signed various military agreements for the establishment of her strategic bases to consolidate her strategic position.

Became Obvious

The American scheme has taken on an even acuter and bolder form since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At the Pan-American Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942, America sought to get all participating countries to declare war upon the Axis Powers. Due to the opposition of Argentina and Chile, however, she had to be content with the decision counselling the severance of relations with the Axis Powers. In the meantime, she applied herself energetically to the execution of the crafty devices of various kinds such as have already been described, until at last she succeeded in making all Central and South American countries either to declare war against or sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. Not only has she driven the Axis influence out of Central and South America but she is encroaching on the British influence in the realms of marine transportation and air service in that part of the world.

The more notable military pacts are those signed with Mexico and Brazil. Under the agreements for common defense, she has placed the troops of these two countries under American command. Besides, she has established bases for American forces in the northern harbors in Chile, on Juan Fernandez Island, on Easter Island, on the coast and in the Galapagos islands of Ecuador, on the coasts of Peru and Mexico and on the northeastern coast of Brazil.

At these strategic bases, American forces are now acting with a very high hand. Each of the Central and South American countries has two presidents, so to speak. Besides its own president, the American Ambassador accredited to it arrogates to himself virtual presidential authority. It is also under the control of dual police authorities. In addition to its own police force, it has the American detective force stationed in it which exercise much authority. Notwithstanding the fact that Central and South American countries are supplying enormous quantities of war materials to America, the latter refuses to supply them even with necessaries of life. In consequence, the poor peoples in Central and South America are suffering at present from soaring prices of commodities. Vicious inflation is being daily accentuated too. In some countries, the food situation is quite desperate. These circumstances are producing the effect of arousing them gradually from the state of stupefaction under which they have been existing.

Collisions are occurring frequently at strategic bases between American and native troops, and the resulting estrangement of feelings is such that the native troops have come to regard the Americans in the light of a future enemy. In Bolivia and elsewhere, either anti-American revolutionary governments have been formed or revolutionary plots are hatching. In some countries, there is a loud outcry against America because of the latter's failure to supply the materials openly promised.

As already noted, America depends a great deal on Central and South America for the conduct of the war, and she will surely find this main support knocked off in the event of full realization on the part of Central and South American countries of the devilish character of American designs on them.

(End)

COMMON TIES WELD EAST ASIA'S UNITY

Mutual Understanding Is Key to Co-Prosperous Living

By TAIRA SHIDEHARA
Former President of Taihoku University

That the first great objective of the War of Greater East Asia is to set up a common prosperity area is clear from Article I of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, in which the principle of "common prosperity and well-being" is mentioned. A very important factor for the realization of this aim is that Greater Asia as a whole has much in common. With this as the basis, the concept of "common prosperity" is not only reasonable but natural.

From the point of ethnology, all the peoples of Greater East Asia—though they may be divided into various races—are all of the same yellow stock, and no matter where one goes, there is no racial discrimination. In respect to clothes, food and shelter, there is more similarity than differences. That is, the various peoples of Greater East Asia, as a rule, wear clothes made of plant fiber; they are a rice-eating people; and their shelter is practically the same everywhere. The cross-beams of the gable of Shinto Shrines and the torii are not to be found solely in Japan, but also in the Southern Regions. During my stay in Java, I suggested to my young guide that I would like to take his picture. He told me to wait while he changed his clothes. When he came back, I was surprised to find his clothe so reminiscent of the pre-Meiji era. He had on a wooden head-gear and a coat of arms as well as two swords. His house reminded me of thatched-roof houses in the Japanese countryside.

Based on Family System

As similar as their mode of living is their idea toward life. The basis of their society is the family system; and they all have a deep reverence toward God. Though there may be a certain degree of differences in their cognizance of God and their ancestors, they nevertheless all possess a sincere feeling of piety. The only difference which the peoples of Greater East Asia can claim is their language but their language is not as difficult as the languages of Western countries. In fact, they have many words which might occasionally be mistaken for Japanese.

From all these common characteristics spring common sentiments, which form the foundation for the construction of a common prosperity region. We must not destroy this common feeling. What the peoples in the various regions of East Asia today like most of all is the fact that the Japanese, unlike the Europeans and the Americans, are extremely sociable and easy to get along with.

According to the Nihon Shoki, there were in the past many Chosenese and Chinese who became naturalized Japanese subjects. All of them were unanimous in the statement that they came to Japan, as they had heard of the country as that of virtuous people. From this it can be gathered that the fame of this country had spread far and wide. That this is due to the August Virtues of the Imperial Household is obvious. The Emperor Jimmu had said that the world must be brought under one roof. The Imperial Benevolence had, indeed, radiated even to the shores of neighboring countries.

At the time the Ming Dynasty collapsed in China (1644), many were the Chinese who came to Japan to become naturalized subjects. Many also were the Japanese who migrated to the Southern Regions, especially, in the Genna and Kanei eras (1615-1629). The fame of the towns built up by them in the South and the trustworthiness of the Japanese are still remembered to this day. Unlike the people of the West who by their armies wrested the countries from the inhabitants of Asia and exploited them, the Japanese went as messengers of peace.

To be sure, the Japanese people were famous for their bravery in military operations in the South but never was there the object to crush the countries by force but a desire to protect them and form what might be called common defense. This point is clearly brought out in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. What a glaring difference there is between this Joint Declaration and the Atlantic Charter! While the former is an agreement based on morality, the latter is a plan for the dominance of the United States and Britain and the destruction of all other countries.

The Japanese people as a race, on first contact, may not appear to be very sociable but once one gets to know them, one can readily understand the depth of their kindness. So kind are they that they are even willing to do anything for other people at the sacrifice of their own interests. They are not a sophisticated people who put on an appearance of being nice on first acquaintance nor who, deep down in their hearts, are always thinking of their own self-interests.

Quality of Harmony

If to kindness is added the qualities of humility, affableness and civility, the Japanese people surely will have the major qualities for the harmonious common prosperity area. In the days gone by, the Japanese built up a town in Luzon. One Antonio de Morga, commenting on the Japanese people of the time mentioned six admirable characteristics of the Japanese: (1) they possess a noble spirit; (2) they are conscientious and brave; (3) their mien and actions are lofty; (4) they are courteous; (5) they attach much importance to honor and order; (6) they think nothing of hardships.

In the actions of the Western peoples during the past, there is much that serve as objective warnings. In every region which the Westerners have invaded, they have set up the relationship of the ruler and the ruled, placed themselves above the native population so that, in the end, the inhabitants were separated from their masters. The people were oppressed by force but, in their hearts, they were rebellious.

During the fighting in Malaya in the early stages of the war, the people did not show any sympathy for the retreating British but welcomed the advance of the Japanese troops. A statement made by the London Times in this connection remains clearly in my mind. It said that "the defeat of the British in Malaya has been invited by the British themselves because they had snobbed the native population and had refused to associate with them."

In Java, the situation was also the same. The Dutch and others had access to excellent educational facilities and to entertainments but the native population was prevented from gaining enough income with which to enjoy these luxuries. They were not allowed at the great theaters or in hotels. But under the Japanese Military Administration, the Javanese have been liberated from this unjust treatment to their immense joy.

Trust Is Essential

Although some native inhabitants may be less advanced, one must not scorn or mislead them but implant a feeling of trust. While I was travelling to Egypt after a tour of India, I met an Englishman on the ship. He told me that the reason why only a small number of British people can rule over 400,000,000 people living in such a large country is due to the one word, trust.

I realized that he had the real secret to the control of India but it was also clear that he did not know the history of British rule of India, which is based on anything but trust. As evidence, one may point out the incident connected with the first invasion of India. At the time Suraj-ud-Dowlah, governor of Bengal conquered Calcutta, the British circulated a rumor that he had killed 100-odd Englishmen in the "Black Hole." Clive immediately dispatched a force to attack Dowlah and bribed the latter's official with a promise to pay 300,000 pounds. The British later denied that they had made such an offer and refused to pay the money. The Indian people were indeed astonished by this duplicity.

During the first World War, the British pledged India autonomy after the war but again backed down on their words. Many Indians were killed when they gave vent to their anger. Again, during the present war, the British sent Cripps to India with a similar double-crossing. The British indeed have lost confidence of the Indian people long ago.

In the establishment of the common prosperity region, let there be no repetition of the British experiences. There can be no real harmony without a real understanding of the feelings of the other peoples.

Fruits of Wisdom

* *

Never does a man portray his own character more vividly, than in his manner of portraying another. —Richter.

* * *

If you ask me which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No; I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence will conquer all the rest. Indeed all good principles must stagnate without mental activity.—Zimmermann.

CHIANG — RED ACCORD SEEN DIFFICULT

Complete Collaboration Doubtful Despite U.S. Mediation

By MASATO WATASE

According to a United Press dispatch, the head of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Tse-tung, urged strongly the necessity of setting up a democratic form of government in China in an interview at Yenan on May 12 with the American news correspondents who had been making a tour of the Northwest District.

Said the leader of the Chinese Communist Party: "It is my strong conviction that, at the present stage of the war, only through the establishment of a democratic government can we possibly enhance our fighting power, maintain the unity of the people as well as the relations with the outside and march forward toward the construction of a stronger China and victory."

In view of the times, this statement by Mao Tse-tung deserves its share of attention. That political power should be handed to the people for the institution of a democratic government and that there should be equality in the rights and responsibility of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chungking Kuomintang in politics have been, to be sure, the persistent demands of the Chinese Communists. Yet the fact that the demands were brought out by Mao Tse-tung again at the present moment when the problem of strengthening the united front of the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang is the question of the hour lends unusual importance to this statement of the Chinese Communist chief.

The question of strengthening a united front between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang dates back to the Cairo Conference last autumn, when President Franklin Roosevelt demanded, as a prior condition to the Anglo-American-Chungking counter-offensive against Japan that Chiang Kai-shek strengthen the common front between the Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang. The United States which places much strategic importance on the Chinese mainland, had not only been sending military and economic assistance to Chiang Kai-shek but also seeking to mediate in the dispute between the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang.

Roosevelt's Demand

The primary reason why the United States urges the necessity for a common front between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang is that she is scheming to make both of them confront Japan and, through the sacrifices of the Chinese people, is seeking to open up the counter-offensive against Japan. Furthermore, as illustrated in the advancement of the base of the American air force in China to the Northwest District, the more stronger becomes the military control of China by the United States, the more does the latter feel keenly the necessity for collaboration between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang.

Thus, under these circumstances, it was rumored toward the end of last year and the beginning of this year that there was another attempt being made to readjust the relations between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang. With the success scored by the Japanese Forces during last April and May against the Lung-Hai Railway region where the influence of the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang converge, this subject came to the surface and from May 6 to 15, the Communists-Kuomintang conversations were held at Sian.

What was the attitude of the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang at this meeting in Sian? In regard to this, Lin Tsu-han who went to Chungking following the termination of this conference made an interesting statement that "although the conversations were satisfactory, it is impossible to predict the results." The basic conditions for the adjustment of their relations have already been presented from both sides. The reported agenda of the conference such as the dissolution of the Communist government, the suspension of the activities of the Communist Party, the recognition of the legal position of the Chinese Communist Party, the granting of equal treatment to the Chinese Communist forces, etc., have formed the center of the discussions between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang in the past also. Thus, the problem for the strengthening of the common front between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang is not one of investigations into the principles but really the technical problem of execution. But fundamentally it is almost next to impossible to liquidate at a single stroke the disputes between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang due to their intensive intrigues against each other as demonstrated in the past.